MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notice dated 16th March 1926.

Under para 1 of the bye-laws framed by the City Municipality, Mysore, under Section 48, clause V of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, motor buses and lorries plying for hire in the City are prohibited from using the undermentioned roads up to the points indicated against them:—

1.	Doddapet Road	...	From Clock Tower Square to Reserve Police Lines Square.
2.	Railway Station Government House Road.		From the Public Library to Central Police Station.
3.	Sivarampet Road	...	From Nanjaraj Bahadur Choultry Square to Makkaji Chowk.
4.	Santhepet Road	...	From Devaraj Market Square to junction of Chamaraja Road.
5.	Devatige Street (Hale Agrahar)	..	The whole street.
6.	Old Karobatti Road	...	The whole street.
7.	Kalamma Temple Road	...	From Makkaji Chowk to Rampart Wall Road junction.
8.	Ragi Mandi Road	...	From Doddapet Road to Mandi Market.

N. MADHAVA RAU,
President.

OCTROI BYE-LAWS OF THE KONANUR MINOR MUNICIPALITY.

The following draft bye-laws are framed by the Konanur Municipal Council under Section 48 of the Municipal Regulation of 1906 and are published for the information of the public.

Any resident within the area of the Konanur Municipality, who has any objection or suggestion with respect to the draft bye-laws should communicate the same to the President, Konanur Municipality within one month from the date of this notification.

Octroi bye-laws framed by the Minor Municipal Council of Konanur under Section 48(k) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

1. The Municipal Council shall levy the octroi duty on the articles imported into the Municipal limits of Konanur at the rates specified in the Schedule A hereto annexed and recognize the exemption as provided for in the column 5 of it.

2. (*a*) The octroi limits for the purposes of collecting octroi shall be the municipal limits.

(*b*) No article liable to octroi duty shall be brought within these limits except by one of the routes described in Schedule III.

3. Articles liable to octroi and brought within these limits shall be produced on arrival at the octroi house.

4. Such goods shall be liable to inspection at the octroi house when so brought. Every person bringing dutiable goods within the town shall report the fact to the octroi musaddi at the Octroi house.

5. A table showing the octroi duty liable on various articles shall be exhibited at the octroi house in a conspicuous place and also be open to the inspection of any person at the Municipal Office.

6. When goods are brought to the octroi house they may be unloaded and weighed or counted by the office in charge of the Octroi Office (the importer shall produce the invoice of such goods in duplicated upon ascertainment of the amount of octroi payable on the goods, the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive a permit for the removal of the goods on shall deposit the same in the octroi house. When the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be granted by the officer in charge of the Octroi Office for the removal of the goods showing the quantity or weight of the goods, the amount paid in respect thereof and the date of payment. The fact of the receipt, shall also be noted on each copy of the duplicate pass. The invoice in original shall be returned to the importer after the payment of duty collected has been noted thereon and the duplicate in like manner, bearing such entry shall be filed in the octroi house.

Octroi House.

7. The Municipal Council shall provide an octroi house for the custody of goods which may be deposited and the octroi house shall be open for transaction of business from morning till evening.

8. Any importer depositing goods in the octroi house shall unless the officer in charge of octroi house, has previously by weighing, counting or appraising, ascertained the amount of octroi payable thereon give a declaration in the form appended (Schedule No. 1) the description, weight, quantity and if necessary, the value of such goods.

9. A receipt in form appended (Schedule 2) shall be given by the officer in charge of the octroi office for all goods deposited in the octroi house and a register of all such goods shall be maintained. It is the duty of the depositor to obtain a receipt for articles deposited by him and the octroi department is not responsible for any goods left at the premises and not covered by a receipt.

10. Any person who has deposited goods in the octroi house may break bulk or change the packing thereof on application to the officer in charge of the octroi house or may, on paying full duty thereon import such goods into the town covered by a permit or may export such goods free covered by an export pass, provided the new packages covered by such pass shall if possible, and before they are taken from the octroi house, be stamped by the officer in charge so as to show that they are under bond. The export pass shall be in duplicate the original being retained by the officer in charge of the octroi house and the duplicate delivered to the exporter. For every export pass granted under this rule a fee of one anna shall be charged.

11. No goods shall be allowed to leave the octroi house until the storage fees have been paid thereon under the following rules :—

(*i*) Goods shall be allowed to remain 24 hours free of charge.

(*ii*) After that period rates as in the following schedule shall be charged for seven days.

		Rs.	a.	p.	
1.	Tobacco raw or manufactured, per maund of 24 lbs. or portion thereof	0	1	0	a day.
2.	Piece goods, per bale	0	1	0	do
3.	Cocoanuts, dry, per maund	0	0	6	do
4.	do per hundred	0	0	6	do
5.	Betel leaves, per thousand	0	0	6	do
6.	Kerosene oil, per tin	0	0	2	do
7.	Jaggory, per maund	0	0	3	do
8.	Sugar, per maund	0	0	3	do

(*iii*) Double these rates shall be charged after seven days provided that the President may in his discretion allow a reduction in or exemption from such penal rates.

(*iv*) The date of admission and removal of goods shall reckon as one day. When the delay is caused by the inability of the officer in charge of the octroi house to examine and pass the goods, such delay shall not be reckoned.

12. All goods remaining uncleared or unclaimed for a longer period than two months shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidder at the octroi house provided that. before selling such goods, notice of the fact shall be posted for seven days at the octroi house and at the Municipal Office.

13. The Council shall not be responsible for any damage that may be caused to goods deposited in the octroi house, while such goods are being passed into or out of warehouse or while they remain therein unless such damages is provide to have been caused by the wilfu neglect of the warehouse-keeper or other person charged with the safe custody of the goods

Refunds.

14. No refunds shall be granted on articles other than piece goods and the following rules regarding them shall be observed.

All clothes which have paid duty in the Municipality shall be stamped so as to admit of their being identified or clothes on which octroi duty has been paid and which are subsequently exported beyond octroi limits, refunds, shall subject to the following rules, be granted as the rates originally charged at the time of import. No claim will be entertained after a period of three months from the date of import of the article referred to above, and no refund shall be granted of any sum less than one rupee.

15. Any person claiming refund under the above rule shall produce the goods to be exported at the octroi office together with the original receipt, for octroi duty paid thereon and an application for refunds prepared in duplicate in such form and showing such particulars as the President may from time to time prescribe.

16. The officer in charge of the octroi house on being satisfied as to the identity of the goods produced which those for which receipt has been granted, shall endorse the two parts of the application with an export pass, and keeping one part in the office, shall deliver the other part to the applicants.

17. All goods exported under such pass and also all goods exported under free export pass under Bye-law No. 10 shall be produced by the exporter together with the duplicate pass at the octroi house of exit.

18. In all cases in which refund is claimed, the duplicate pass duly endorsed as provided in Bye-law No. 10 must be produced at the octroi house by the person seeking the refund and if after due check the officer in charge of the octroi house is satisfied that a

required by the Deputy Commissioner, furnish to the Taluk Office at the end of every month a true return for the month showing the traffic passing through the gate in the prescribed form.

13. The contractor will have the use of the existing toll house and gate without payment of any rent and he should keep them in good repair, failing which, the cost of repair will be recovered from the contractor. If any toll-gate or house is required, it will be put up at the cost of the Government.

14. The contractor shall not be entitled to any remission of the contract amount or to any compensation on account of seasonal conditions or any other cause whatever.

15. The contractor shall conform generally to the rules published in the late Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 274, dated 4th November 1876. He shall recognize all exemptions made by the statute or rules in force for the time being. He shall pay special attention to the following points :—

(*a*) A table of authorized tolls shall be legibly written in English and Kannada and shall be put up in a conspicuous place near the toll-gate.

(*b*) Animals drawing any vehicles for which tolls can be demanded are not also to be charged with toll.

(*c*) No toll shall be levied afresh on any cart, etc., passing along the toll-gate, if within a period of 24 hours computing from sunrise to sunrise, a toll has been collected thereon at a toll-gate in the Mysore State or a toll-gate in British India in respect of which the Government have secured reciprocity for exemption in consultation with the British authorities. In accordanc with Government Notification No. R. 747—R. M. 4-22-4, dated 28th July 1922, payment of toll at the gate at Thammenahalli exempts payment at the Hiral toll-gate in the Bellari District and *vice versa*.

(*d*) Carts laden with bone or other substance as manure shall be treated as unladen and tolled accordingly.

(*e*) No toll shall be levied on foot passengers.

(*f*) No tolls shall be levied for the passage of troops or Military Stores or equipages or of police officers of the Mysore State on duty or any person or property in their custody or of any property *bona fide* belonging to Government as established, where proof is required, by the production of a pass or certificates from any officer of the department to which the property belongs, authorized by the Deputy Commissioner or by Government to grant such certificates or passes, which pass or certificate shall be delivered up at the last toll-gate passed before the cart, carriage or animal, conveying such property, reaches the destination noted in such pass or certificate.

(*g*) No toll shall be levied for the passage of carriages, cars, animals, etc.

(1) Belonging to Local Boards or Municipal Councils.

(2) Conveying Municipal Boards or Municipal servants on duty or property in the custody of such servants.

(3) Possessed by a person who has compounded with revenue authorities for a prescribed sum in accordance with the rules approved by Government.

(4) Engaged by the Postal Department to convey mails.

(5) Belonging to the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore.

(6) Belonging to Government servants travelling on duty who are certified by their respective immediate superiors as being not entitled to travelling allowance.

(7) Belonging to His Highness the Maharaja or His Highness the Yuvaraja.

16. Any breach of the above conditions of rules on the part of the contractor or his servants will entail the forfeiture of the deposit or the levy of a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each infringement. If the fine be not paid or in the event of instalments or other sums due are not paid within the prescribed date, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to suspend further collection of toll by the contractor and dispose of the right to collect the toll during the remaining period by a resale or otherwise. The resale will be held at the risk of the defaulting contractor, who shall be liable to make good all losses accruing but shall not be entitled to any profits arising from the resale.

17. The imposition of fine or resale of the contract shall be no bar to the prosecution of the contractor or the employees for any offence or to the institution of other legal steps against them under any law in force for the time being.

18. No toll shall be levied for the passage on duty of British Military Officers.

(*a*) To entitle an officer to pass a toll-gate without payment as being on duty, he must fulfil one of the following conditions :—

(*i*) Be travelling in a staff car ;

(*ii*) Wear uniform.

(*b*) Officers passes toll-gates on duty otherwise than in uniform will enter in a book kept by the toll-gate keeper for that purpose, their rank, name and the nature of duty on which they are travelling.

(20) No toll shall be levied on buses which are used exclusively for conveying mails but buses which are used for conveying passengers as well as mails are not entitled to any exemption.

SCHEDULE A.

1.	Name of the road	Salem-Bellary Road.
2.	Situation of the gate	Thammenahalli in the Molakalmuru Taluk.
3.	Whether toll is to be levied on through traffic, incoming traffic.	Incoming and outgoing.
4.	Traffic specially exempted from payment of toll on account of the peculiar situation of the toll-gate or the special requirements to the people near the toll-gate.	Nil.
5.	Amount of deposit required ...	Rs. 208 one-sixth of the contract amount for 1925-26.
6.	Place of sale	Molakalmuru Taluk Office.
7.	Date of sale	Saturday the 20th April 1926.
8.	Officer conducting the sale ...	Deputy Commissioner or a Gazetted Officer deputed by him.
9.	Officer confirming the sale ...	Revenue Commissioner.
10.	Remarks	Nil.

SCHEDULE B.

Schedule of maximum rates of tolls.

			Rs.	a.	p.
1.	On every	motor car	1	0	0
2.	Do	motor tricycle or bicycle	0	4	0
3.	Do	vehicle of any description propelled by steam or other motor power	1	0	0
4.	Do	four-wheeled carriage	0	12	0
5.	Do	two-wheeled carriage on springs other than a jatka or ekka	0	8	0
6.	Do	ekka or jatka, laden	0	4	0
7.	Do	do unladen	0	2	0
8.	Do	other vehicle with springs including tricycle and bicycle	0	2	0
9.	Do	cart or other vehicle, not on springs, drawn by eight bullocks, buffaloes, horses, ponies, asses or mules, if laden	1	0	0
10.	Do	do do do if unladen ...	0	8	0
11.	Do	cart or other vehicle, not on springs, drawn by six bullocks, buffaloes, horses, ponies, asses or mules, if laden	0	8	0
12.	Do	do do do if unladen ...	0	4	0
13.	Do	cart or other vehicle, not on springs, drawn by four bullocks, horses, buffaloes, ponies, asses or mules, if laden	0	6	0
14.	Do	do do do if not laden ...	0	3	0
15.	Do	cart or other vehicle, not on springs, drawn by two bullocks, horses, buffaloes, ponies, asses or mules, if laden	0	4	0
16.	Do	do do do if not laden ...	0	2	0
17.	Do	do drawn by a single bullock, if laden...	0	2	0
18.	Do	do do do if not laden ...	0	1	0
19.	Do	buffaloe or bullock, per head, if laden ...	0	1	0
20.	Do	do do do if not laden ...	0	0	6
21.	Do	elephant	1	0	0
22.	Do	camel, if laden	0	4	0
23.	Do	do if not laden	0	2	0
24.	Do	horse, if laden or ridden	0	1	6
25.	Do	do if unladen or led	0	0	9
26.	Do	tattu or mule, if laden or ridden	0	0	9
27.	Do	do if unladen or led	0	0	6
28.	Do	ass, if laden or ridden	0	0	6
29.	Do	ass, if unladen or led	0	0	3
30.	Do	sheep, goat or pig	0	0	1
31.	Do	palanquin, dhooly, palna or tonga with two bearers	0	2	0

MYSORE CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

During the month of July 1924, the State was faced with a calamity brought on by rains and floods of unprecedented magnitude in 5 out of the 8 Districts. Prompt and vigorous measures were adopted by Government in relieving distress and repairing flood damages in accordance with a scheme laid down in the Government resolution of 8th August 1924. At the same time it was recognised that, in view of the wide spread havoc and the acuteness of the situation, the active co-operation of the charitably disposed public was called for. To this end a public meeting of the citizens of Mysore was held under the presidency of the Dewan Sir A. R. Banerji on the 2nd August 1924, to concert measures for the relief of the distressed population. Resolutions were passed constituting a Central Committee with representative members from the affected districts as well as the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore to raise a fund called "The Flood Relief Fund" from private subscriptions throughout the State, and also District Committees to work in co-operation with the Central Committee for the purpose of affording relief to the several villages affected by the floods. This meeting was followed by a public meeting of the citizens of Bangalore held on the 8th August 1924, for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of the distress caused by the floods. The Dewan presided over this meeting also at which a Central Committee of Officials and Non-Officials with His Highness the Yuvaraja as President and Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, as Vice-President was formed for organizing relief measures. District and Taluk Flood Relief Committees in the affected districts were also formed. The Central Committee held four meetings. There was a generous response from the public and also from the local bodies in Mysore. The total private subscriptions collected by the Central and District Committees amounted to Rs. 88,758 and including a Government Grant of Rs. 14,800 and the contribution from local bodies of Rs. 33,368 and the interest earned on the deposits in the Bank, the total amount available for administration of relief was Rs. 139,146. The general principles laid down by the Central Flood Relief Committee for the administration of relief were as follows:—

1. Items of relief to be confined to the poor and destitute.
2. Assistance to be given to the very poor to build houses on new sites, Government providing such people with sites and shed materials free of cost.
3. A sum not exceeding Rs. 30 per family to be given from the funds of the Flood Relief Committee as a grant-in-aid for building houses and a sum not exceeding Rs. 20 per family for repairing damages to lands.
4. Donations not exceeding Rs. 5 per family to be given to those who had lost their chattels, from the same funds.

Five hundred blankets which were very generously presented by Mr. B. Usman Khan, Merchant, Bangalore City, were distributed among the sufferers as follows:—

Mysore	250
Shimoga	175
Kadur	50
Chitaldrug	25

The needed relief was administered through the District Committees in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Central Committee and thanks to the energetic action of the District Officers, the relief measures were timely and adequate. The total number of persons or families to whom help was afforded was 3,672 and the expenditure including a small contingent charge of Rs. 415 amounted to Rs. 69,829. Excluding a sum of Rs. 4,070 for which there is an immediate demand in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts there remains an unspent balance of Rs. 65,247 at the credit of the Central Committee. This has been deposited in the Mysore Bank. At the last meeting of the Central Flood Relief Committee held on 23rd October 1925, the question of the disposal of the unspent balance was discussed and a tentative scheme was formulated. It was also decided that a consolidated account of the transactions of the Central Flood Relief Committee should be published for general information and suggestions invited from the subscribers to the relief fund and the public generally as regards the best method of disposal of the unspent balance.

A statement showing in detail the amounts collected and the expenditure incurred by the Central and District Flood Relief Committees with the notice inviting suggestions as regards the Committee's scheme for disposal of the unspent balance of Rs. 65,247 is appended to this note.

BANGALORE,
1st April 1926.

K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY,
Vice-President,
Central Flood Relief Committee for Mysore.